

THE
HONGKONG
WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1848

Don't Forget
TO ORDER THE
'OVERLAND
CHINA MAIL.'
BEFORE GOING HOME.

No. 13,815.

號九十月七年七零百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

第十期六年未丁

PRICE, 28.00 Per Month.

Intimations.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



This VAT was started by the late ROBERT THORNE of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

PER DOZEN \$14.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

TAI KWONG CO.

109, Des Voeux Road Central

GASOLINE LAMPS

WELSBACH MANTLES.

Hongkong, June 14, 1907.

LOST.

ON Sunday night, between Barker Road, the Peak Tram and China Road, a BLACK LEATHER POCKETBOOK, containing a considerable sum of money.

Finder will be Rewarded.

Apply to 'R.'

Care of 'China Mail' Office.

Hongkong, July 16, 1907.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB

AGENTS ROOM.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held at the Green, on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing 9 p.m.

Tickets \$1.00 each can be obtained from members, or at the gate. Ladies free.

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, July 16, 1907.

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies Due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, July 16, 1907.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO. ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

S.S. HONAM, 2,383 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. POWAN, 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentia.
S.S. FATSHAN, 2,360 tons, Captain J. Lloyd.
S.S. KINSHAN, 1,936 tons, Captain B. Branch.
S.S. HUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 10 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. POWAN will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

S.S. SUI-TAI, 1,631 tons, Captain C. F. Morrison.
S.S. SUI-TAI, 1,631 tons, Captain C. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions, leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf and from Macao at 5 p.m.

The Company also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

S.S. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

S.S. SALNAM, 568 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
S.S. NANNING, 568 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.)

BELL'S ASBESTOS

THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.

LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND

OFFICE:—9, DES VOEUX ROAD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box contains one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.

Without doubt this is the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

Prices:—Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

Hongkong, July 9, 1907.

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)

MEE CHEUNG, ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

AMATEUR DEPARTMENT:

ICE HOUSE STREET AND HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

JUST ARRIVED, NEW KODAKS.

No. 4A for 4 1/2 x 6 1/2. Also different sizes of Films for other Cameras.

Hongkong, April 2, 1907.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1907.

1134

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars Two per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th instant to MONDAY, the 25th instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 11, 1907.

1142

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars Two per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 11, 1907.

1142

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 87 1/2 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

In Bags of 95 lbs. net, \$2.70 per Bag, ex Factory.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

FAIRALL & CO.

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS

AND GENERAL DRAPERS.

New Silk Raincoats, Umbrellas, etc.

7 & 9, Pedder Street

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND COUSINE THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS. A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

A QUIET, COMFORTABLE, COOL and WELL-FURNISHED HOTEL for RESIDENTS and TOURISTS. ELECTRIC LIGHT and FANS THROUGHOUT. Full bath attached to each Room. Cuisine under direct European Supervision. Terms Very Moderate. Apply to E. G. JORDAN, Manager.

BALTIMORE HOTEL

HONGKONG. MANAGED ON AMERICAN PLAN. Being in the Business center of the town is the FAVORITE HOTEL with visitors from Manila. Terms Moderate. TABLE UNDER DIRECT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Special Terms for Families and Parties. Apply to E. G. JORDAN, Manager. Hongkong, March 7, 1907.

SUMMER REQUISITES

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER SAFE REMEDIES FOR ALLAYING THE IRRITATION.

SUN GLASSES.

IN GREAT VARIETY 'NESTOR' SANITARY FLUID A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT

Pints Tins 50 Cents; One Gallon Tins \$2.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

REMINGTON

TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, March 2, 1906.

PATELL & CO.,

SHAMEEN, CANTON.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DEALERS IN

WINES and SPIRITS.

Export & Import Merchants,

AND

Commission Agents.

A. LING & CO

FURNITURE STORE

HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO

No. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Next to (Kien and Kowen)

Hongkong, February 1, 1907.

1155

A. LING & CO

FURNITURE STORE

HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO

No. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Next to (Kien and Kowen)

Hongkong, February 1, 1907.

1155

THE CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

Nos. 8 & 10, Ice House Street.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

For Daily and Permanent Boarders.

AIRY ROOMS, COUSINE A SPECIALTY. COMFORTS OF RESIDENTS STUDIED.

FOR RATES, APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1906, £17,837,118.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £3,750,000

Paid-up Capital £2,887,500

II—Fire Funds 3,336,720 19 2

III—Life & Annuity Funds 13,762,898 8 5

Revenue Fire Branch 2,061,948 8 1

Life & Annuity Branches 1,715,208 19 10

£3,777,156 19 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1907.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1907.

1155

'MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR'

THE BEST AND OLDEST WHISKY IN SCOTLAND.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,

138, BATH STREET,

GLASGOW, 21st JANUARY, 1907.

MONTHLY REPORT ON MACKIE'S 'WHITE HORSE CELLAR' BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

I Hereby certify that I have taken samples of every vatting of MACKIE'S 'WHITE HORSE CELLAR' BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY used in bottling during the month of December, and the results of my analyses indicate that it conforms to the standard for Pot Still Scotch Whisky set up in the London case. I am also of opinion that it is an old Whisky of excellent quality and flavour which has been well matured in wood.

JOHN CLARK, Ph. D.F.C.S., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow,

and the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, &c.

'EVERY JUDGE OF WHISKY WILL CONFIRM THIS.'

Price \$13 PER DOZEN.

Free Samples supplied on application to the

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
G. FALCONER & Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

M. MUMEYA,
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.
VERY FINE PANORAMIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG.
8A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TYPEWRITERS! TYPEWRITERS!!
Typewriters repaired, cleaned,
overhauled, and broken parts
duplicated under expert
supervision.

Old Machines Renovated. Terms Very Moderate.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE AND HIRE.
THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,
11, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, February 16, 1907.

**THERE IS NO DOUBT
THAT**
where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages
of a disease it has innumerable instances prevented a serious
illness. The effect of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
upon any disordered, sluggish, or feverish condition is simply
IS
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT';
otherwise you have the incorrect form of Eno's Fruit Salt—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, E.C.4.
Sole by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

USE ONLY & USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S MOST REFRESHING.
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME Far Superior
IN HEALTH to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS. **EAU DE COLOGNE**

TAKE
HOLLOWAYS
PILLS
For Indigestion, Heartburn,
Biliousness, Jaundice,
and all Complaints of the
Liver and Kidneys.
THEY ARE INVALUABLE
FOR THE USE OF FEMALES.

JOHNSON'S WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
CUTLERY, 3/6 PER DOZ.
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING
& INJURY TO THE KNIVES
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS Limited, "Wellington Mills London."

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI COSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI'
Which applies to all Branch Offices.
All A B C Edition, Western Union
Codes used.

All Letters Addressed to:
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,
with name of place under.
BRANCH OFFICES:—
NAGASAKI, MOBI, KOBE, KANBUN,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
OHIOKIANG: Messrs. GILBERT & CO.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takasima,
Ochi, Shinjima, Namsuta and Kam-
Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery,
which will shortly be ready to produce on a
large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any
order for Coals produced from the above
Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET.
Hongkong, April 25, 1906.

**VAN
HOUTEN'S
COCOA**

Van Houten's
Cocoa
combines the
highest quality
with the most
delicious flavour.
**BEST & GOES
FARTHEST.**

BELLE VIEW HOTEL
(LATE METROPOLITAN HOTEL)
SHAUKWAN ROAD.

THE BATHERS' RESORT OF
HONGKONG.
A Pleasant Drive along the Sea Front,
either by Tram or Ricksha.

**BEST OF WINES, BOWLING,
BILLIARDS, &c.**

A COMMODIOUS MARSHED FOR THE USE OF
BATHERS AND VISITORS.
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY NIGHT THROUGHOUT THE
SUMMER SEASON.
TELEPHONE No. 588.
Hongkong, June 14, 1907.

LABUAN COAL

THE LABUAN COALFIELDS COM-
PANY, LTD., are now prepared to
bunker Steamers at LABUAN with Good
Fresh Quality LABUAN COAL, double
screened and straight from the Mines.
For further particulars apply to
BRADLEY & CO.,
Agents.
Telegraphic Address:
LABOR, Labuan.
Hongkong, March 12, 1907.

A MID-OCEAN RESCUE.

Adrift for Two Weeks.

New York, June 14.—A speck on the
ocean, which the untrained eye of a lands-
man never might have discovered attracted
the forward lookout on the Curmanian, just
arrived from Liverpool, as it was plunging
through the waves three hours after dawn
on Monday. Captain R. C. Warr, who
was on the bridge, got his glasses on the
speck and made it out when it bobbed up
on top of a wave to be a fisherman's dory
with a man aboard.

The big ship slowed down and headed
for the castaway. It was too rough to
launch a boat and Captain Warr decided
to try the trick, seldom attempted, of pick-
ing up the man from his ship. When the
Curmanian was within a few hundred feet of
the dory he had the engines stopped and
shouted to the motionless form in the dory
through his megaphone.

The man in the dory would not have
been able to understand the captain if he
had heard the words because he knew only
French, and even if he had been hailed in
his native tongue he would have been no
more responsive. He could hear no more
than his shipmate, who had been swept to
death from the dory days before.

It was early for passengers to get up,
but when the liner stopped the port rails
were soon swarming with folk from the
first and second cabin and steerage. It
was a case for a volunteer on the life line,
and several men, including some pas-
sengers, wanted to undertake the job. The
man chosen was Able Seaman James
Breen, a stocky, blond Briton. He was
lowered over the side by his ship-
mates after Captain Warr had brought
the ship carefully near the tiny dory.
Breen tried to step aboard just as the dory
swerved from the ship's side, but his left
foot struck the gunwale and he tumbled
into the sea. His shipmates then yanked
him up and he climbed into the dory.

He shook the French fisherman, who
moved just enough to show he still was
alive. Then Breen passed a line under his
arms and made it fast. In a jiffy the
Frenchman was hauled aboard the liner.
Breen was dragged aboard by the same
line.

Next day they passengers learned through
a special edition of the ship's daily the
story of the fisherman who was snatched
from death.

The castaway said he was Louis Vollet,
of St. Malo, a fisherman, married, and fa-
ther of two children. He was one of the
crew of the French barkentine La Mi-
mosa, and while it was at anchor off the
Grand Banks on the morning of Mar. 27, he
and a dory mate rowed off to take fish from
trawls. A gale sprang up and with it a heavy
snow storm. A wave boarded the dory
and swept Vollet's mate into the sea.
After the storm passed Vollet found
himself unable to get his bearings. He
had only one oar, the other having been
carried away with his mate.

With his single oar he sculled about,
chiefly to keep his blood in circulation,
as it was bitter cold. The dory was
provisioned with enough food for two
men for forty-eight hours. Vollet ate
sparingly and managed to make the food
last six days.

There is a tradition among French sailors
of the fishing fleet, he said, that a man
need have no hope for life after he passes
the ninth day of starvation. This idea got
a grip on his mind. He made a notch
with his knife on the gunwale of the dory
at the end of his first day without food.
Day after day passed, and the notches got
up to eight.

SAVED WHEN DEATH SEEMED CERTAIN.
The end was drawing close and he
thought much of his wife and children at
St. Malo.

Two days before he had seen a liner and
stood up in the dory and waved his oar,
but he was too far away.
It had rained and snowed frequently
as he lay in the dory. At times he
let the rain and snow beat down on
him, catching what he could in his south-
wester, and his hands and mouth.
His oilskins protected his body from
cold, but his hands and feet got ter-
ribly frostbitten. He chewed up about
six inches of tarred rope to keep his tongue
from stiffening, and swelling. On days
when it was not freezing, he said he lay
in the bottom of the dory and let the
water soak into him to supply the demand
of his body for moisture.

Vollet will be all right in about a week
and will be sent home by the French
Consul.

NOW OPEN.

MONTPELIER.
6, ROBINSON ROAD, HONGKONG.

PRIVATE HOTEL.
MAGNIFICENT ROOMS.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.
MODERATE RATES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

**CARMICHAEL AND
OLARKE,**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MEGRAMS: CARMICHAEL, HONGKONG.
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.
Moore's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE: 838.

**ASK
for
Watson's
DUNDEE
Whisky,
No. 10.**

**No. 10.
Supreme
among
SCOTCH
WHISKIES.**

Supplied by
Messrs. Watkins, Ltd.
Apothecaries' Hall,
Hong Kong.

**James Watson & Co.,
Ltd.,
DUNDEE.**

NEW LABEL

**FOR
WATSON'S 'E' WHISKY**

WATSON'S 'E' WHISKY

TRADE MARK

QUALITY

WATSON'S

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

Scotch Whisky

W. Watson & Co. Limited

HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA.

**ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1841.**

NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER
'E' LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO SHAPED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE
CENTRAL LINES 'WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY'
ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK.
THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.
Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

**SECOND-HAND
TYPEWRITERS**

SELECTION OF VARIOUS MAKES
AT
PRICES RANGING FROM
\$50 UPWARDS.

PURCHASERS will have the option of changing for OLIVERS
within 9 MONTHS when full amount paid for Second-
Hand Machine will be deducted from price of New
Machine.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., Ltd.,
1, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, July 10, 1907.

KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAN
Tien, Praya West, on (S.L. Lot Nos.
204 to 209), formerly known as the Po On
Godowns, the lease for which having
expired—have been taken possession of by
the Landlords, and business will be here-
after continued under the name of the
KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners
are prepared to accept goods on storage at
very moderate rates, and avail of the
opportunity to give notice that loans at
most favourable rates of interest may be
obtained from the Undersigned against
goods stored in the Kung Yik Godowns.
The Kung Yik Godowns, Agents The
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AND ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
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Hongkong, July 2, 1907.

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Hongkong, July 8, 1907.

BIRTH.
On 19th July, at Hongkong, the wife of CARLOS CHURCH, Chinese Customs Service, of a daughter.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
Auction.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 5, Morrison Hill.
Miscellaneous.
9 p.m.—Concert by Kowloon Bowling Green Club, at the Green.

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, July 23.—
Goods per Ziden undelivered after this date subject to rent.
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Goods per Pavia undelivered after noon on this date subject to rent.
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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The announcement made in our special cablegram published to-day that Franco is establishing a fleet of aerial warships marks a distinct epoch in the history of military arts. It shows clearly that the experiments carried out so continuously during the past five years have convinced the French Government of the practicability of using aerial vessels for the purposes of offence and defence. Balloons, it is generally known, have been used for these purposes for many years past. During the Siege of Paris by the Germans despatches were sent out from the beleaguered city by means of balloons. Coming to a more recent instance, at the battle of Shou-shan-pu in 1904 the Russians made great use of a war-balloon. In this case the balloon was anchored and in consequence the sphere of its usefulness was limited but none the less it was of material assistance to the Russians. From its altitude the Japanese batteries, hidden in the thick foliage, were easily located, and, by means of the heliograph, the Russian gunners were enabled to direct their fire with an accuracy that otherwise could not have been achieved. That the Japanese thoroughly realised the disadvantage of not possessing balloons was shown by the promptitude with which they have created balloon corps. But obviously the use of balloons is limited. No method has yet been discovered by which they can be steered against even a moderate wind. With the airship, whether aided by a balloon attachment or not, it has been found possible to steer against the wind. This marks an advance almost as great as was that of the steam-propelled vessel as against the sailing ship. Probably it will be some time before really serviceable airships are put in commission but evidently the French Government is satisfied they have won past the experimental stage. It is difficult to realise the absolute character of the change which will come over warfare when aerial navies are in existence. At first blush it would seem probable that all existing armaments would have to be "scrapped." A little reflection, however, will show that this is not likely to prove to be the case. As each new weapon is evolved new methods of nullifying its effects have been invented. There is every reason to suppose that the wit of man will find it possible to devise means whereby an attack from above can be frustrated just as it has partially solved the problem of meeting attacks from in front or, as in the case of submarines, from below. Human ingenuity invariably responds to the call made upon it. At the present time it would be absurd for the layman to attempt to expound the lines upon which attacks from aerial warships could be warded off by forts or floating war vessels but it may safely be assumed that those whose business it is to meet these emergencies as they arise are even now studying the problem. One thing is certain. The first nation to put a really efficient aerial navy into commission will have a great advantage

over possible enemies. Consequently it behoves Great Britain to seek to gain the supremacy of the air as a necessary complement of her control of the sea.

When the change from wooden warships to steel was brought about Great Britain lost no time in adjusting herself to the new conditions consequently she retained her predominant position. Patriotic Britishers will firmly believe in her ability to adapt herself to the present threatened change of venue.

News is reaching China that some of the Chinese students in Japan are completing their studies, and are passing their examinations. Some references are being made in the Canton newspapers to these students, and they are the reverse of complimentary. It would appear as if the writers think that the education of China is not to be hoped for at the hands of the students who have received a smattering of knowledge at the hands of Japanese teachers, and though they have "finished their studies," they are asked what they are to do next, and what they now have in their possession that they can employ for the improvement of their own countrymen. Perhaps there is a touch of jealousy in the insinuations that though "they may think of the mulberry groves of their native land," and "pour forth their stores of learning," they are far enough removed from finding any path in which they will be able to effect their desires, and give anything of worth to the land of their ancestors. We shall see.

If straws show the direction in which the wind blows, and it would be indeed a daring person who would say they do not, the elusiveness of Shum should convey its own moral. At the time that this paragraph was being penned Shum was not coming to Canton. Before it appears in print quite probably we will learn that the day of his arrival at the City of Ratus has been fixed. The absolute supineness of the Central Government has never received a better illustration. Apparently it is so helpless that it cannot control its own officials. Surely a realisation of its own impotency will now dawn upon the mind of the Government. On account of outbreaks that the Government was powerless to prevent has failed to teach it that the country has got beyond its control, but when a high official contemptuously disregards the Imperial commands it would be thought that the most wilfully blind would be made to see. Shum is, unwittingly perhaps, holding his Imperial Master and Mistress up to foreign scorn. We are disposed to think that the Chinese people, also, realise that this successful recalcitancy is an exposure of the fallibility of the Throne. As far as Shum is concerned the thing has resolved itself into a contemptible farce. But it often happens that a tragedy is lurking close behind a comedy.

If the testimony of a visitor to Cyprus is to be believed that is the spot on earth to go to for undiluted comfort. No thieving vampires, no screeching coolies there. "It is good, he remarks, to be where people speak and do not scream, where you can hire a boat or a pony without a battle, where you make a purchase without half an hour's bargaining before obtaining what you want at something approaching its real value. It is pleasant to land without giving up your passport and spending half a day in searching for it from one dirty office to another, feeling disinclined to deal with officials all through the sorrowful pilgrimage. It adds to the serenity of life to know that your hotel has a fixed tariff, that you are served well and quietly, that you are not perpetually engaged in attempting to apply the laws of probability to the statements of people who habitually say the thing that is not. It is bliss not having "backsheesh" howled in your ears at every step. It is medicine to the soul to hear the quiet level intonation of your mother tongue, to see the tops of the straw or the double ternal in lieu of the stupid inverted flower pot of a fez on a stupid head. Good roads, milestones, civility in lieu of extortion, fifty other things which I forget make up that meaning of Cyprus. We ought to take our tight little island in tow and sail for Cyprus chop.

It is stated in a San Francisco telegram of July 8 to the "Oaka Asahi" that seventy Japanese have been arrested while attempting to enter Texas from Mexico.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

It is reported from Gensan, Korea, that on the 4th instant a fishing-boat struck a floating mine near Gensan. The boat was immediately blown up, the crew of seven men on board being killed.

Viceroy Yuan Shih, not wishing to exchange his post with that of T'ieh Liang as President of the Board of War, has asked the Throne to grant him leave of absence for one month.

The provincial Government of Heilungkiang has bought three steamers to ply on the river Amur and also materials for a light railway for that province. The matter has already been reported to the Board of Communications.

It is now proposed that the railway in Kueichow be built by the gentry of Kueichow and they will first organise a company. When the capital reaches 400,000 taels a Director-general and an Associate Director-general will be elected. The proposal has been recorded at the Board of Communications.

The "Seoul Press" finds in a local paper a very discouraging statement about the birth and death rates of the Japanese colony there. During last year, according to this paper, the births in the colony numbered 312—187 male and 125 female—while the deaths totalled 464—308 male and 156 female, showing an excess of 152 deaths over the number of births.

It is reported from Kagoshima that owing to heavy rains which have prevailed since the 5th, the city has been visited by the greatest floods for sixty years. Hundreds of houses have been submerged, some being destroyed, and many telegraph poles, bridges, etc., have been thrown down. The scenes are remarkable, especially at night, it being impossible to have any lights, while some parts of the city have been turned into rivers. Two lives have been lost in the Kawabe district.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The death took place early on the morning of the 6th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. J. Ward, at No. 43, Nakamura Bldg., Yokohama, of Mrs. Roberts, widow of General Joseph Roberts, of the U.S. Army. Mrs. Roberts, says the "Japan Herald," came to Yokohama in 1901 with her daughter, who was later married to Mr. Ward, and since the marriage she has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Roberts has been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of death was apoplexy. She was 66 years of age.

Our Amoy correspondent writes under date of July 17: "We have just received a visit from the Bishop of Fokien, the Right Rev. H. McCarty Eyre Price, M.A., who came down from Foochow on Saturday last in the s.s. Haiching. He held a baptismal service in the Church on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when two children were christened, one belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Barton, and the other to Mr. and Mrs. Giles. On Sunday he conducted three services, the Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Matins at 11 a.m., and Evensong at 6 p.m. In spite of the great heat, there were fair attendances at all services, especially at night.

The Rev. Edward Warren Clark, who was in the educational service of the Japanese local authorities at Shimonaka in 1871-1874, and later in the Imperial University, died at Kingston, N. Y., U.S.A., on June 6 of palsy. Son of the late Rufus W. Clark, D.D., and nephew of Bishop Thomas Clark, of Rhode Island, and graduate of Rutgers College, he entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was the author of "Life and Adventure in Japan," "From Hongkong to the Himalayas," and of a biography of Katsura Awa. He twice accompanied parties of tourists around the world and was in Japan three times. He was active in sending money for Japanese widows and orphans during the Russian war. He was buried at Albany, N. Y., on June 7.

A SHIPPING TOPIC.

American shipping is rather apt to provide comfortable reductions for English shipping. In April last the Oceanic Steamship Company, an American concern, withdrew from the Pacific trade owing, it was said, to the failure of the Ship Subsidy Bill to pass into law. And when Congress reassembles no doubt much will be made of the fact. But we hear that it was the New Zealand Government's action in not renewing its mail contract with that Company owing to the irregularity of its service which really precipitated the decision. This withdrawal has given chance which has been promptly taken, and Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., of London, Middleborough, and Glasgow have just decided to take up the service in August and will run a steamer twice a month between San Francisco, Auckland, and Sydney. At first six steamers are to be employed, but if a development of trade between the United States and Australasia warrants it, more vessels will be put on the route. The stagnation of the American mercantile marine is further illustrated by the fact that the United States Government have decided to send their South American mails via Southampton, and it is estimated that a saving of from five to six days will be made. It is really astonishing to be told that there is not a single American steamer running regularly to any South American port beyond the Caribbean Sea. Six weeks is not an unusual time for letters to take between Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso and New York, and for the long time merchants have complained that they cannot know when an order will be received or fulfilled.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CRICKET.

Gentlemen v. Players.
(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters via Bombay.)
LONDON, July 18.
The annual match between the Players and the Gentlemen at the Oval resulted in a win for the Players by 54 runs.

A Kent Victory.

In the County Championship competition Kent, at Tunbridge Wells, beat Worcester by eight wickets. Hampshire, at Birmingham, defeated Warwickshire by 95 runs. Lancashire, at Northampton, defeated the local team by 38 runs. Gloucester beat Sussex at Bristol by five wickets.

OBITUARY.

A Famous Chemist.
(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters via Bombay.)
LONDON, July 18.
Mr. August Dupré, Ph. D., M. A., Heidelberg, F. R. S., F. I. C. (Chemical Advisor to the Explosives Department of the Home Office since 1875) is dead.

[Mr. Dupré was born at Mainz, in Germany, on September 6, 1835, and when 20 years of age went to London. From 1864 to 1867 he was lecturer on Chemistry at Westminster Hospital School. He became naturalised in 1868 and in 1871 was appointed Chemical Referee to the Medical Department of the Local Government Board. He was a prominent figure during the Fenian troubles and in conjunction with Sir Vivian Majendie saved Birmingham from a great calamity by rendering secure the nitro-glycerine at Whitehead's factory. He has published many books and papers on scientific subjects.—R.B., C.M.]

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

France to the Front.
(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters via Bombay.)
LONDON, July 18.
Owing to the remarkable success of the steerable balloon Parie the French Government has ordered the construction of a Fleet of Airships and is establishing a Corps for the training of competent crews.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET.

LONDON, July 17.
The free list includes cotton piece goods, dressings, tapestry, Sugar, unground spices, figs, dates, and linseed and olive oils.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, has announced that the education test will be imposed on Chinese, in addition to a poll tax.

THE GEORGIA EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 17.
Another victim of the explosion in U. S. S. Georgia is dead.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, July 17.
Messrs. Lever Bros., soap makers, in an action for libel against the associated newspapers, representing "The Daily Mail," "The Mirror," and "The Evening News," have been awarded £50,000 damages.

The libel consisted of impugning the honesty of the firm by charging it with giving short weight.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Sir Lepel Griffin, in alluding on June 17 at a meeting of shareholders of the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, to the outcry against Chinese labour, remarked that, as one who had employed thousands of Chinese for years he wished to say that there were no more admirable, more respectful, more moral, or more hardworking men.

BUY IT NOW.

NOW is the time to buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly—you know it well. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE KOREAN CRISIS.

Emperor Asked to Abdicate.
He Angriely Refuses.
(From Our Correspondent.)
Seoul, July 19.
It has been discovered that the Emperor of Korea is arranging to refuge in the Russian Consulate at Seoul.

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Seoul yesterday.

The Korean Cabinet proposed to the Emperor that he should resign in favour of the Crown Prince.

His Majesty angrily refused to abdicate.

The Emperor Resigns.

LATER.
It is announced that the Emperor of Korea has resigned.

FATSHAN-KONGMOON RAILWAY.

The merchants at Fatshan have decided to build a railway between Fatshan and Kongmoon.

VICEROY SHUM IMPEACHED.

Censor Chen Ching-kuei has impeached Viceroy Tsen Chun-shun, charging him with disobedience to the Throne, in not going to his new post despite the Imperial orders, and he has at the same time impeached Sheng Hsuan-hui, charging him with having misconducted his duties in spite of the very good treatment he has received from the Throne. The impeachment has been shelved.

A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

Appeal for Leniency.

Mr. M. W. Slade made a touching appeal for mercy in the case in which Li Leung was charged with conspiring to defraud. The case was heard at the Court of Criminal Sessions before His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) this morning, accused pleading guilty.

This young man, said Mr. Slade, must not be considered in any way as a hardened criminal and I would ask you to deal with him as leniently as possible. The whole facts connected with his career must be in your Lordship's recollection, for he has appeared before you in two civil actions. He is the son of most respectable parents. His father is dead but his mother still lives and she is a woman of considerable force of character. He is a married man, this youngster, with one child. He was sent to Hongkong by his mother two years ago in order to study English. He had received a fair Chinese education. While here he made the acquaintance of some other Chinese and there is no doubt that by their inducement he was led into a life of dissipation and for the purpose of satisfying his desires was induced to raise money in various ways. It was while in Hongkong that he learnt for the first time that there was certain property left by his father which stood in his own name, and though still under 21 he raised money upon it, declaring himself to be 21. Then his mother heard about it and came to take him home again. It was obvious that he knew he had done wrong and was very much afraid of his mother and of all that she might do or say to him. He left the shop where he was living and hid himself. His one desire was to keep away from his mother and he wanted to leave Hongkong altogether but had not sufficient money. Under these circumstances his friends—his false friends—came to him and said that if he would identify a certain person as Li Fuk, who they declared that he was Li Fuk, they would give him a few thousand dollars. He consented to do this, but that he knew exactly what was to happen. I think extremely doubtful. He is not a youngster of great intelligence, but might very fairly be described as a fool, and he was under the influence of men older and more astute than himself. A warrant was issued for his arrest but he remained at large until May last. He had lived like a hunted criminal and since then he has been kept in goal.

I venture to suggest that it is not a case for exemplary punishment in order to protect society against a designing criminal.

His Lordship sentenced the lad to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour, remarking that the crime was one which, under ordinary circumstances would have incurred imprisonment for five or seven years.

COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

PAINS in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When in need of such a medicine, give it a trial. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1927.

RACING WITH FOCHOW TEA.

The Blue-Pyrene s.s. Prometheus and the German steamer Scharnhorst are travelling home full speed with the new season's tea from Fochow. On the 15th inst. the Prometheus left Port Said, being some time ahead of the Scharnhorst, which was delayed in the canal. Between Hongkong and Port Said the time occupied by the Prometheus was 24 days and 18 hours. She left here on June 20, the Scharnhorst leaving a day earlier.

THE INDIAN MURDER.

The Death Sentence Passed.

His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) had to perform the most painful duty that falls to the lot of a judge this morning by being called upon to pass the sentence of death upon the four Indians, Kniser Singh, Rooda Singh, Mahir Singh and Sornai Singh—who were indicted upon a charge of the wilful murder of another Indian watchman, named Mela. The case was heard before the following jurors: Messrs A. Course, S. S. Levy, T. Arnot, E. A. Long, I. S. Gibson, D. Tolan and W. McIntyre.

The Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz (Attorney General) instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, appeared for the Crown, accused being represented by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., instructed by Mr. F. J. Grist.

In addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai contended that there was no evidence except that of the two accomplices—on their own showing they were accomplices. Unless the jury believed that from the beginning they did not know that was contemplated they were accomplices, otherwise they were accessories after the fact. One of the witnesses knew the deceased from the time he arrived in the Colony—knew all about him, how much money he had—and he says he was sent for to ascertain what money had been sent away by the deceased and what money he had. He said he was forced into it and did not know that they were about to do anything wrong. The two witnesses were charged at the Police Court but the case against them was withdrawn simply because their evidence was required to convict others. It was extremely dangerous to take the evidence of these men without corroboration. No one would be safe if such evidence was accepted, anyone who committed a crime might come forward and blame someone else. Further, their evidence was contradictory.

Dr. Ho Kai reviewed the evidence at length and wound up by submitting that the Crown had failed to prove its case.

The Hon. the Attorney General began by alluding to the evidence of the two accomplices, when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice—saying—Are these men King's evidence?

The Attorney General—The charge has been withdrawn against them. They will not be proceeded against.

The Chief Justice—You do not know. You introduced them as accomplices.

The Attorney General—Yes, accomplices who are not charged.

The Chief Justice—They are not King's evidence. They have not received the pardon.

The Attorney General—But they are perfectly safe. They know the British Government does not mean to give evidence against themselves and then punish them.

The Chief Justice—I should hope that if they are guilty they should be prosecuted to-morrow.

The Attorney General—I have no doubt as to their guilt, but I cannot take any steps against them.

The Chief Justice in summing up said that King's evidence meant that where a person who was charged turned round and confessed his guilt—his participation in the crime—and his evidence was accepted by the Crown. Such evidence was always open to great criticism. The reason why the practice was adopted was in order that the true facts might be laid bare. The Crown had come forward with two witnesses who were introduced as accomplices. They had not confessed to the crime but they had given a story which the jury might or might not believe. The Chief Justice referred to certain discrepancies in the evidence and said it was for the jury to decide if the evidence must be such as they as reasonable men could believe.

At 11.55 the jury retired, returning at 12.35 with a verdict of guilty against all four, though in the case of Mahir Singh they found him guilty in a lesser degree.

The Chief Justice donned the black cap and passed sentence of death, which was received by the convicted men in silence.

As Sornai Singh turned to leave the box he faced the crowded Court, wherein many Indians were seated. Placing his hands together, with his fingers pointed upward, he raised them to his forehead and made a state bow. All the Indians in Court rose to their feet and several returned the gesture.

DODGING THE LASH.

A Nice Legal Point.

An unusual case has been submitted by the Senior Magistrate of Pagar to the Chief Court for orders as to the legality of a Magistrate subsequently ordering a prisoner to imprisonment who was sentenced on conviction to 25 lashes, but who was reported medically unfit to undergo more than 15 lashes on the medical report released. Thereafter the Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be imprisoned in lieu of the 10 lashes he was unfit to suffer. The case is unprecedented.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

First Section Opened for Traffic.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 18th.

The preliminary trial trip over the first section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, from Wong Shu to Kong Tuen, a distance of about 15 miles, was made yesterday.

The train, composed of one 2nd class coach, one baggage coach and two 1st class coaches, left Wong Shu at 7 o'clock in the morning and started back from Kong Tuen at nine o'clock. The only foreigner who made the trip was the Manager of the local branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

As the train started several tens of thousands of fire crackers were burned.

This morning's paper says that no income and excise taxes were burned because it was feared that "outsiders," (Germans) foreigners are usually would laugh at the railway managers.

It seems that the formal opening of the railway will take place as soon as a "lucky" day can be selected for that important function.

An "outsider" would think that the Directors, or other duly authorized persons would fix the date, but such a simple process is entirely out of the question.

A "professor" whose specialty is selecting "lucky" days must be called in and consulted. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese "Tung Shing," or Almanac. He must know what stars are in the ascendency, and a multitude of other things which only he and his confederates can know, and when all the facts concerning any given project are before him, after due consideration, the length of which usually depends upon the amount of money he can extort from his client, he selects the lucky day.

If it were not such a serious reality it would be ludicrous to see men at the head of this great enterprise held in bondage by such a senseless superstition. While the officials are waiting for the lucky day to be selected for the formal opening, it is good to note that they have the practical sense to open the road for traffic. Trains will run regularly from this date.

ICE FAMINE AT AMOY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMOY, July 17.

With the breakdown of "things in general," which sometimes occurs in this topsy-turvy world, Kulung-shan has suffered from an ice famine this last week, owing to the breaking down of Messrs Watson and Co's local ice factory engine. Not only so, but Messrs Co-Whitehead and Co., who generally get up a stock of ice from Swatow, was also minus ice for some days, owing to a singular breakdown in an ice factory in Swatow. Messrs Watson are installing a new gas engine, and this has evidently taken some time to get into order, to judge by the severity and frequency of the gas explosions. However, I suppose we must be willing to put up with a little extra noise, so long as we can get our ice, for the weather of the last week or so has been extremely sultry and hot, with remarkably little wind.

IN A ROBBERS' CAVE.

An Unexpected Release.

A few days ago in the Western suburbs of Canton two children were playing in front of their home. No one was with them for a few moments, for they were about six years of age. Suddenly they disappeared and all the efforts of their parents being unavailing, the latter settled down in their grief and thought never to see their children again. But it was ordered otherwise. A few days after some robbers were known to be in hiding in some hills at a place named Cheung Chou. They were attacked by the soldiers, but rumors of the impending attack having reached the robbers, they decamped, leaving their hideout in the hills just as it was. When the soldiers approached, they saw that their prey had fled, and they were full of wrath, and were about to turn back, when the two children who had been kidnapped some weeks before, came rushing out of the robbers' cave and shouted to be taken back home by the soldiers.

From what the children said it would appear as if one of the men living in the street had been in collusion with the robbers, had kidnapped the children and taken them to an appointed place and then handed them over to the soldiers for a consideration.

VARIETIES OF RICE.

The European who serves rice on his table once a day knows but little of any varieties. The Burmans, however, have infinite varieties. There are red, white, green, yellow and black kinds and these again are subdivided into those with rough or smooth grain and husk, long or short, round or flat. Each subvariety has its special name. The soil in which it is planted is a good deal to do with the grain produced, and may change one variety into another. The Burman is careful to secure that only one kind of seed grain is planted in one field.

RELIEVE YOUR MIND.

It is always a relief to be prepared for an emergency. Colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are usually prevalent at this season and a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home may save much suffering if not a life. For sale by all chemists and stores.

THE ORIGIN OF POLO.

The Game in Ancient China.

(BY PROFESSOR E. H. PARKER.)

In the second edition of "Chinese Games and Sports" which the editor of "Badminton" was kind enough to allow me to republish (China, Past and Present, 1903) from the issue of May, 1897, I added a note to the effect that Polo had been introduced into China by the Tartars, and in a paper upon the "Cathayans" ("Asiatic Quarterly Review," Oct., 1900) I made allusion to the "moon sticks" or clubs used in the game. As the visit of the Manchukuo Tsar-tshah has revived interest in Chinese matters and polo has become increasingly popular with us, I now proceed to add some interesting historical details.

The earliest specific mention of polo is in the year 710, when the Emperor assembled his courtiers in the pleasureous retreat known as the Pear Orchard, where a "ball court" had been laid out, and where "sides were formed to assault the river." The Emperor and Princesses looking on. The game of "assault the river" was simply our "tag of war" for it is described as being "an enormous hempen cable with a score or more of small ropes at each end, several men to each rope; they tugged away until the weaker side gave in."

Three years later the Pear Orchard was formed into a "Historic School," where five hundred youths were trained in music, acting, athletics, and other arts calculated to contribute to the "moral culture" of the luxurious court. In the year 717 Khoten, a country which has recently come into prominent notice through the explorations of M. M. Sven Hedin, Stein and Grenard—sent as a "tributary" present to the Chinese Court "a couple of horses for playing at ball." At that time the Turks had more influence over Khoten than the Chinese, and there can be little doubt that the game was introduced by them. The Emperor's sister, whose husband died in 728, was provided whilst her husband was living with a magnificent palace near the ball-court, and this latter place extended for her benefit. This ball-court must have been very extensive for there are several mentions of large bodies of troops being temporarily encamped there; and that horses were used in the game is plain from the following poetical extract:

"The good steed pursues the wind, playing in the ball-court."

Moreover there must have been polo courts at other places besides the capital, for it is related of a certain statesman who had been successful in making the young bloods more studious at King Chou (the present site of a Manchukuo garrison between Hankow and Ichang, on the river Yangtze) that the Emperor, who was himself a sportsman, criticised the Governor's policy in these words:

"I am informed that grass is growing on the ball-court at King Chou."

The reply was: "It may be so, your Majesty, but there is nothing to prevent the ball from passing to and fro." It is not quite clear where the point of the joke comes in; but, anyway, "the Emperor showed his teeth," by which, I suppose is meant he "smiled."

At the close of the year 820 it is related in history that "the Emperor himself played ball in the right arm camp enclosure, and then went hunting west of the city." The next year his Majesty did the same in one of the palace courts. The following year, again, this same Emperor, who seems to have been passionately fond of polo, made a party with his eunuchs, one of whom fell suddenly from his horse, "as though some missile had hit him. The Emperor was so alarmed at this incident that he ordered the game to stop. Retiring to his apartments he soon found himself unable to walk, got dizzy, and went to bed. For three days nothing was heard of him, and a few months later he died. His son and successor appears to have been a devotee to polo from the beginning of his reign, and a well-known statesman and general therefore thought it well to remonstrate with him, and to request him to nominate an heir, for his late Majesty had been attacked by sudden illness brought on by playing polo." The only result was that the infatuated monarch made up still more frequent polo parties, and distributed lavish presents to the successful players, and to the minions of the Historic Hall.

From ancient times the province of Shantung has been celebrated for its football games and its enormous donkeys. In the year 823 an, official in this province sent up a present of some polo donkeys and four renowned polo players, and the emperor lost no time in "setting the army and the Historic artists to make sides for a game of donkey polo."

Later on in the same year his Majesty himself had a game in the Palace ground with his eunuchs and followed this up with a wine party given to the four polo players and twenty-four others.

The Emperor, being tipsy, entered his private apartments to change his clothes, when suddenly all the eunuchs in the hall went out and a eunuch (who had conspired with his fellow eunuchs to do this) murdered him in his private room. During the reign period 844-846 it is stated that many high military commands were given in consequence of games in polo play.

From this time onwards we hear nothing more of polo in China proper and it seems to have been confined to its inventors, the Tartars.

Touching the above-mentioned special skill of the Shantung players a work

Footnote is now obsolete, or rather it has degenerated into "foot-shutlock" as designated in "Badminton" for May, 1897.

published about the year 800 gives the following graphic account of a certain general, who, like many others of that time, owed his promotion to his athletic qualities. "He used to place a pile of ten coins in the polo court, and, galloping his horse, strike one off with his club each time he passed, knocking the coin up seventy or eighty feet into the air. Such was his extraordinary skill."

The "despotic successors to the once glorious Tang dynasty (618-906) at last collapsed altogether; the last of them was murdered in 908, one year after a successful military adventurer had found a new ruling house, the Tang dynasty, though Chinese, had from the beginning had a strong Turkish strain in its blood by marriage and consanguinity, and moreover its earlier monarchs had lived on exceedingly intimate terms with its conquered rivals the Turks, from the Ougour branch of whom no doubt the later monarchs derived their taste for polo.

Meanwhile the whole of South China, province by province, was in the hands of native Chinese, Khits and "Emperors," who declined to recognise the adventurer above mentioned. One of these reigned with great splendour at Hangchow (907-922), but he thought it prudent to send a congratulatory envoy to the new man in possession of the central territory and ancient archives.

The envoy was asked: "What sort of things does your master like?"

The diplomat replied: "He likes jewelled belts and fine horses best."

The Emperor said: "A heroic character, indeed," and ordered a present to be got ready of one jewelled belt in a case and ten of the imperial "tail-hitting" (i.e. polo) horses.

It is related of this monarch that one of his relatives was killed while playing polo by falling from his horse. The enraged emperor ordered the execution of all persons who took part in that particular game. Meanwhile the Cathayans (Tartars) corresponding to the vigorous Mongoloid race now called Solons by the Manchus, who employ them as picked corps on the Russian frontiers) had been steadily growing in power as the Imperial prestige declined. They also had once been subject to the Turks, but now most of the Turks had gone for ever far away to the west, and a few remaining tribes who had been in Imperial military employ set to work to oust the adventurer in possession.

By the year 923 the Ongut Turks (ancestors of Marco Polo's "Prestor John" whom he mistakenly calls a Keraï Mongol) had obtained possession of the central throne. One of his first acts was to turn the altar grounds where the ceremony of mounting the Imperial throne was usually carried out into a polo court. This founder dying without issue, his adopted son succeeded to the throne, and it was under this able and conscientious prince that polo was first well-established in China. The legitimate son had died in the year 928 whilst conducting a military expedition in another province. His personal estate was forwarded to the Capital and included seventy-two "ball-hitting horses."

(To be continued.)

TYPHOON SIGNALS AT AMOY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMOY, July 17.

The typhoon season is now upon us, and a sharp look-out is kept upon the flag-staff on Kulung-shan, but there are some who think an improvement might be made in the mode of announcing these wandering visitants.

The telegrams that arrive in the late afternoon or evening are not put up until early morning, perhaps between 7 or 8 o'clock, and do not remain up long enough. If some people happen to be late in getting up these stifling hot mornings, perchance the signal is already down by the time they are having breakfast, and so they miss seeing it.

It would surely do no harm for the signals to remain up for two or three hours, so that everybody in the island should have a chance of reading them. It has been suggested by some that a copy of the telegram should also be affixed to some public place, such as outside the Municipal Council Office, where anyone could see it at any time, or in the case of a typhoon being very near to Amoy, that an "Express" should be sent round, to the foreign houses to give fair warning.

It is not only the shipping community that are interested in the weather, but in view of the poor workmanship in many of the houses on Kulung-shan, it is most needful that residents should know when to prepare for a blow, so as to take every precaution to avoid undue damage to their houses.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, particularly on the E. coast of China.

Pressure is still low over the S. part of the Yellow Sea. It is highest over Central China in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South.

Moderate variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 1.27 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: Variable winds; light or moderate; thunder showers.

2.—Formosa Channel: Variable winds; moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy: Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

THE SHIELD COMPETITION.

The first two matches in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield competition were played yesterday at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure, and resulted in victories for the V. R. C. "A" team and the 87th Company, R. G. A.

In the first match the V. R. C. "A" team met the Royal Engineers "B" team, the players being:—

V. R. C. "A" team: L. E. Lammeret (goal), H. A. Lammeret and H. W. Sayer (backs), A. V. Barros (half), J. M. R. Pereira, N. H. Alves and P. M. Romalhes (forwards).

Royal Engineers "B" team: Sapper Burgess (goal), Corpl. Turner and Sapper Amplett (backs), Corpl. Morris (half), Sapper Everest, Corpl. Potter and Sapper Williams (forwards).

The V. R. C. had control of the game from the start and shortly after the opening both Alves and Pereira tried at goal, but were unsuccessful. The latter should have passed to Sayer who was in a nice position. However, Pereira passed next time to Romalhes, who was right in front of the R. E. goal, unmarked, and he scored easily. Another unsuccessful attempt by Alves and Pereira got the ball from the goal throw and beat Burgess. The latter punched out a shot by Romalhes and Lammeret picked up and threw the third goal. Then the R. E.'s had a shot, Turner trying from about half-way but the attempt was successfully stopped by L. E. Lammeret, who threw clear and Barros passed to Romalhes. The forward missed an easy chance of adding an additional goal, but from the corner throw Pereira scored again. After Morris and Turner had shown up well in defence, stopping Alves and Sayer, Pereira scored once more and scored another goal. He put an additional goal to his credit a few seconds later and then from a scramble in front of goal Sayer on the right, scored the seventh. Amplett left the water just after and at half time the V. R. C. dropped Remedios.

Five more goals were added in the second half and of these Pereira scored three, Alves and Sayer one each, the game ending in a win for the V. R. C. by twelve goals to nil. In all Pereira scored seven goals.

The second match was between the 87th Company, R. G. A., and the Royal Engineers "B" team, the players being:—

87th Company: Gunnery Rodwell (goal), Donohue and Greenwood (backs), Bloomfield (half), Ward, Carter and Fleetwood (forwards).

Royal Engineers "A" team: Staff Sergeant Walsh (goal), Corpl. Grandy and Sapper Carr (backs), Sapper Vaughan (half), Staff Sergeant Western, Sappers Morrish and Goodyear (forwards).

This proved the better match of the two, and though the Engineers' work by seven goals to nil, they hardly had matters all their own way. The Artillery opened the attack and through Ward being unmarked he got away with the ball and when close to goal passed across to Fleetwood, but the latter's shot was stopped. The next goal was added by the same player; but was due to blind passing on the part of the Engineers' forwards. Then Western left his opponent to tackle Carter, but the latter passed over his head to Fleetwood, who had an open field in front of him and he scored again.

In the second half Ward scored, after striking the goal, and another weak pass by the Engineers' forwards allowed Ward to break away again. He transferred the ball to Bloomfield when near the goal and the inevitable happened. Bloomfield scored. Fleetwood got away shortly afterwards and swam the full length of the bath before passing to Bloomfield, who scored again. At this stage Carr left the water and the Engineers were a man short. One more goal was added and the game ended.

The Engineers played as well as was expected, but as before pointed out their passing was weak.

BANK OF JAPAN.

Great Extension Foreshadowed.

It appears to be certain, says the "Japan Mail," that the Treasury contemplates a large extension of the Bank of Japan. Its capital will be increased as well as its note issuing power, and it will be authorised to give liberal recommendations to the Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank, which operation will place upon the shoulders of the latter banks the responsibility of endeavouring to assist the nation out of its present state of financial depression.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

Serious News From Sapporo.

On the 4th instant, says the "Japan Chronicle," the majority of the men employed at the wool-weaving works of the Keori Kumaishi, of Katsuwawa, near Himaji, went on strike. There are about 500 employees at the works, and it is alleged by the strikers that the men in certain departments are being better paid and treated than others. The aggrieved workers demanded an increase of wages, which the proprietor refused, but some misunderstanding arose and the men left their work, and circulated an inflammatory manifesto among the other employees. As stated above, more than half the men have left their work, but if the dispute has arisen over so trivial a mistake there should be no difficulty in arriving at a settlement.

A Sapporo telegram under date of the 6th instant states that the negotiations held on the preceding afternoon between the director of the mining department of the Yubari mine and the strikers ended in failure. A threatening attitude was subsequently shown by the men, which was quickly smoothed over by the police. Further negotiations have been in progress since the morning of the 6th instant between the colliery director and a deputation representing the men, but the result was again unsuccessful. The number of the strikers is now given as 700.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

MANY a soldier in the life war has cause to remember Mr. J. Daniel Boring, an officer in the Free State Artillery, who is now manager for the store of A. Isaacman & Co., of Brantford, O. R. C. Gentily, reaching over the side for one of the slippers and raising himself slightly, he suddenly caught the supposed fellow soldier, and after reflecting that there were no freights in England he came to the conclusion that a one-eyed cat had ensconced itself at the foot of the bed. The cat, reaching over the side for one of the slippers and raising himself slightly, he suddenly caught the supposed fellow soldier, and after reflecting that there were no freights in England he came to the conclusion that a one-eyed cat had ensconced itself at the foot of the bed. The cat, reaching over the side for one of the slippers and raising himself slightly, he suddenly caught the supposed fellow soldier, and after reflecting that there were no freights in England he came to the conclusion that a one-eyed cat had ensconced itself at the foot of the bed.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

OO much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against cholera troubles. Give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipency and all danger avoided. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

OPIUM IN THE SHAN STATES.

Large quantities of opium are produced in the Shan States and along the Chinese border also by the Wa tribe beyond the Burmah frontier who are great consumers of it.

If any arrangement is made with China, as seems probable regarding opium, some difficulty will be found in preventing its growth on the Shan frontier. In Kowang and the Wa States the opium output runs to tons.

In Kowang the cultivators are all Chinese and the annual quantity produced is about 4,000 lbs. Victims of the opium habit in places where it is grown are seldom found, and though it is cheap the people are healthy and stalwart and the women are fruitful.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AMOY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Amoy, July 17.

When the s.s. Hong Dee came into the harbour on Saturday last one of the sail-pans, with a full complement of passengers on board, with the foreshortened characteristic of sampans, got much too near the incoming steamer, and was caught by the anchor just as it was being let down into the water, with the inevitable result that the sampan was upset, with all its human cargo.

Most of the men were rescued at once, but it is feared that four of them were drowned, being carried outwards with the tide, which is always remarkably strong at that point, especially just after it has turned to run out.

The Amoy sampan-men are noted for trying tricks with steamers, and always seem to prefer to run across a ship's bows instead of waiting to pass astern. Not a few accidents occur through this perilous habit of theirs.

A QUESTION OF PAY.

CANTON, July 18.

The two prefectures of Yam and Tsin are those in which the trouble occurred some two months ago. The Acting Viceroy wishes to appoint Tsoai Kwok to the post there, as he is a vigorous man and understands the handling of soldiers. He has, however, been engaged in the prefecture of Shiu Hing, and is hard at work trying to suppress the robbers that abound in that district on the West River. He is said to have done this work with a good deal of vigour, but he is unwilling to leave his old work and his old place until the business is satisfactorily finished, and that will not be until he has been paid his expenses, and the expenses incurred by his men in searching the countryside for robbers and driving them to ground.

As a step, therefore, the Acting Viceroy has sent up Commissioners to examine into the condition of affairs, and to ascertain whether he has really done the work or not, and if so then presumably he will receive his pay, and after that, he will be ready to take up the new post that has been allotted to him. All this, however, seems a very roundabout way of getting posts filled and meanwhile those who have charge of the two prefectures must be letting things slide.

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It appears to be certain, says the "Japan Mail," that the Treasury contemplates a large extension of the Bank of Japan. Its capital will be increased as well as its note issuing power, and it will be authorised to give liberal recommendations to the Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank, which operation will place upon the shoulders of the latter banks the responsibility of endeavouring to assist the nation out of its present state of financial depression.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

Serious News From Sapporo.

On the 4th instant, says the "Japan Chronicle," the majority of the men employed at the wool-weaving works of the Keori Kumaishi, of Katsuwawa, near Himaji, went on strike. There are about 500 employees at the works, and it is alleged by the strikers that the men in certain departments are being better paid and treated than others. The aggrieved workers demanded an increase of wages, which the proprietor refused, but some misunderstanding arose and the men left their work, and circulated an inflammatory manifesto among the other employees. As stated above, more than half the men have left their work, but if the dispute has arisen over so trivial a mistake there should be no difficulty in arriving at a settlement.

A Sapporo telegram under date of the 6th instant states that the negotiations held on the preceding afternoon between the director of the mining department of the Yubari mine and the strikers ended in failure. A threatening attitude was subsequently shown by the men, which was quickly smoothed over by the police. Further negotiations have been in progress since the morning of the 6th instant between the colliery director and a deputation representing the men, but the result was again unsuccessful. The number of the strikers is now given as 700.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

MANY a soldier in the life war has cause to remember Mr. J. Daniel Boring, an officer in the Free State Artillery, who is now manager for the store of A. Isaacman & Co., of Brantford, O. R. C. Gentily, reaching over the side for one of the slippers and raising himself slightly, he suddenly caught the supposed fellow soldier, and after reflecting that there were no freights in England he came to the conclusion that a one-eyed cat had ensconced itself at the foot of the bed. The cat, reaching over the side for one of the slippers and raising himself slightly, he suddenly caught the supposed fellow soldier, and after reflecting that there were no freights in England he came to the conclusion that a one-eyed cat had ensconced itself at the foot of the bed.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

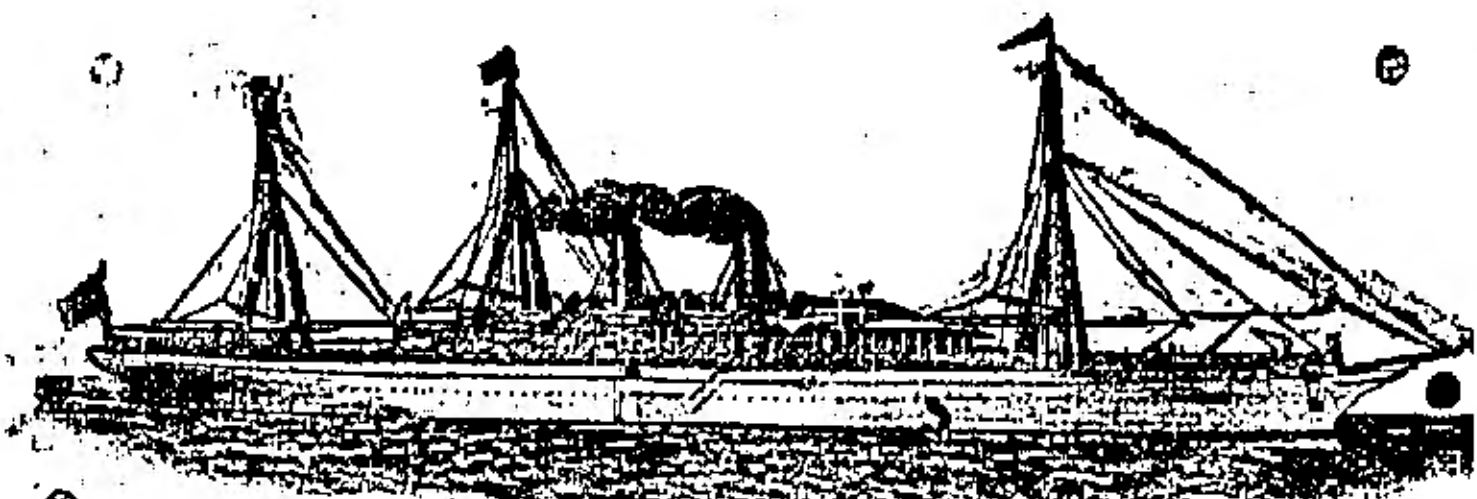
WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. A. L. VALENTINI	July	Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port	DELTA Capt. C. L. DANIEL	July	See Special
MARSEILLES, LONDON, NYNANZA	NYNANZA Capt. B. S. BRADSHAW	July	About 25th Freight and
AND ANTWERP			Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMA	Palma Capt. C. W. COCKMAN, R.N.R.	August	About 2nd Freight only.
AND YOKOHAMA			

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



LUXURY-SPEED-PUNCTUALITY.

The only Line that MAINTAINS a Regular Schedule Service of 11 Days across the Pacific to the 'EMPIRESS LINE' SAVING 5 to 10 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration)
R.M.S. EMPIRESS OF INDIA..... 6000 Tons	THURSDAY, Aug. 1.....Aug. 19.
EMPIRESS OF JAPAN..... 6183 Tons	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.....Sept. 7.
EMPIRESS OF AUSTRALIA..... 6090 Tons	THURSDAY, Aug. 29.....Sept. 16.
TARTAR..... 4425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.....Oct. 6.
EMPIRESS OF CHINA..... 6000 Tons	THURSDAY, Sept. 26.....Oct. 14.
ATHENIAN..... 5882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.....Nov. 2.

* EMPIRESS' Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE shortest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec, with the Company's new palatial EMPIRESS' Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to Liverpool being 22 1/2 days from Yokohama, and 29 1/2 days from Hongkong.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £50. via New York £62. and 1st Class Railways.....£40. " " £42.

R.M.S. MONTEAGLE, TARTAR and ATHENIAN carry INTERMEDIATE Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that Class. Passengers booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Agent for China.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	WAKASA MARU, Tons 8266 Capt. A. Christensen	WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at Daylight.
	HAKATA MARU, Tons 6161 Capt. T. Nurai	WEDNESDAY, 7th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND SEATTLE, WASH., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	KAGA MARU, Tons 6301 Capt. F. E. Cape	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight.
	TOSA MARU, Tons 5823 Capt. K. Kato	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Daylight.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY, 19th.	NIKKO MARU, Tons 6530 Capt. E. W. Hanson	FRIDAY, 9th August, at Noon.
DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	KUMANO MARU, Tons 5076 Capt. N. Mathieson	FRIDAY, 6th Sept., at Noon.

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	KAWACHI MARU, Tons 6101 Capt. H. Peterson	SATURDAY, 27th July, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	HIROSHIMA MARU, Tons 5283 Capt. A. Mocker	TUESDAY, 30th July, at Daylight.

BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.	IKTOROFU MARU, Tons 3949 Capt.	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	KUMANO MARU, Tons 5076 Capt. N. Mathieson	WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at Noon.

* Cargo only. * Calling at KEELUNG.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamship

MINNESOTA -

28,000 TONS

BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG AND SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.

'MINNESOTA', Captain O. F. AUSTIN, On WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms); Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, &c.

Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For convenience of coastwise cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

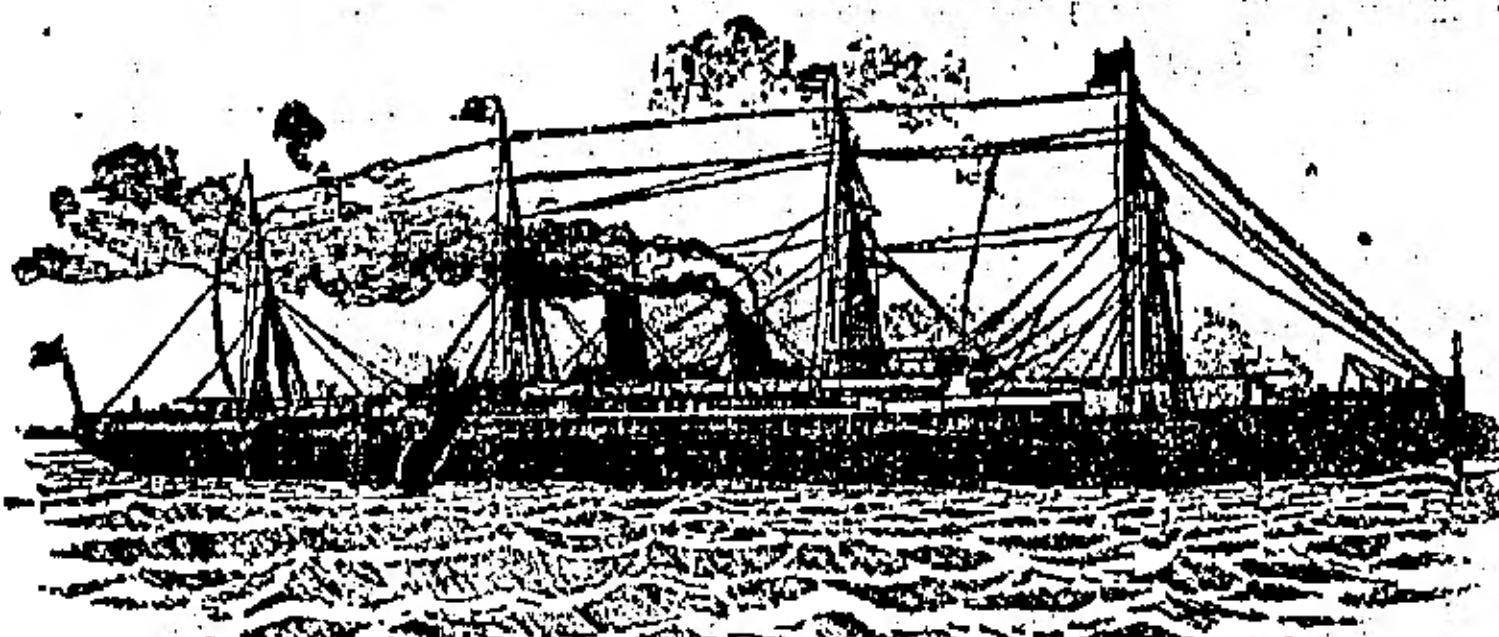
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U.S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU. TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via Honolulu, on Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
ASIA..... 9,500 Tons		SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
PERLA..... 9,000 "		SATURDAY, 27th July, Daylight.
* HONGKONG MARU..... 11,000 "		TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
* KOREA..... 16,000 "		FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at Noon.
* AMERICA MARU..... 11,000 "		SATURDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
* SIBERIA..... 18,000 "		SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
* CHINA..... 10,200 "		SATURDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
* MANCHURIA..... 27,000 "		SATURDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
* NIPPON MARU..... 11,900 "		SATURDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

RECORD FAST TRIPS.

Yokohama to San Francisco.....S.S. KOREA, 18,000 tons. September 16-27th 1906; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.

San Francisco to Honolulu.....S.S. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons. August 16th-20th, 1906; 4 days, 19 hours.

San Francisco to Yokohama.....S.S. SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en-route, August 16th-31st, 1906, 13 days, 13 hours.

Yokohama to San Francisco.....S.S. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 13th to 23rd, 1906 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

THE O. & O. Steamship ASIA will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA; FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	TO SAIL ON.
NUMANTIA..... 4371		H. FELDTHAM	July 21, at Noon.
ARABIA..... 4483		MEYERHOF	Aug. 7, at Noon.
ALBESIA..... 5167		JOHN EMMETT	Sept. 4, at Noon.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Western, Canadian and United States Ports. For further rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....SINGAPORE.....July 22, at 9 a.m.

MANILA.....	TEAN	July 23, at 4 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO.....	SUNOKIANG	July 23, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.....	SHANGHAI	July 25, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.....	TAIYUAN	July 29, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PT. DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOTOWN, OAHINE, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.....	CHINGTU	August 3, at 4 p.m.
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* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table, a daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED JALON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	Saturday, July 20, at Noon.
EUBI.....	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	Saturday, July 27, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

TO SAIL S.S. ABERLOUR.....23rd August

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Shipping.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
TIENSIN, via SWATOW AND CHEFOO	CHIPSHING	SATURDAY, July 20, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	HINSANG	TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	CHOYSANG	TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, July 23, at 3 p.m.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single	\$ 65	Return	\$100
Penang	"	85	"	130
Calcutta	"	165	"	250

* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Nowohwang, and Yangtze Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kndat, Lahad, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usahai, headland and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND BREMEN.....	PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.....	PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY, 15th August, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.....	PRINZ WALDEMAR	FRIDAY, 28th July, at Noon.

KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.....	BORNEO	SUNDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
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For further Particulars, apply to Norddeutscher Lloyd, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong & China.

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Norddeutscher Lloyd, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong & China.

Shipping.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship HAITAN, Captain J. S. ROACH, will be despatched on the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1907. 1170

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship NICHIBEI MARU, Captain B. MINAGAWA, will be despatched for the above port DIRECTLY on or about SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1907. 1169

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship SALAZAR, Captain ALLAND, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 22nd July.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1907. 1160

AUSTRIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Co.'s Steamship AUSTRIA, Captain A. BELLER, will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.,
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	HONGKONG	from Colombo to	Marseilles (Brindisi)	PLYMOUTH (London)
Colombo		Marseilles & London	2 days earlier	1 day later
DELTA	1907	MAEDONIA 10500	Aug. 25	Sat. 1
DELHI	1907	HIMALAYA 7000	Sept. 8	Sat. 15
ARADIA	1907	MOLDAVIA 9500	Sept. 22	Sat. 29
MARMA	1907	INDIA 8000	Oct. 6	Oct. 13
DELTA	1907	MONGOLIA 9500	Oct. 20	Oct. 27
DELHI	1907	VICTORIA 7000	Nov. 3	Nov. 10
ARADIA	1907	EXETER 7000	Nov. 16	Nov. 23
DELTA	1907	MOULTAN 9500	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
DELHI	1907	CHINA 8000	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
ARADIA	1907	HIMALAYA 7000	Dec. 28	1908, Jan. 4

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.
Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS.

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	LONDON	
NYANZA	July 31	Sept. 16
SIMLA	Aug. 14	Sept. 30
SUNDA	Aug. 28	Oct. 14
CEYLON	Sept. 11	Oct. 28
NAMUN	Sept. 25	Nov. 10
MANILA	Oct. 9	Nov. 23
BOENLO	Oct. 23	Dec. 7
NOBE	Nov. 6	Dec. 21
	Dec. 20	Jan. 1908

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. + Carries only First Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, Apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

2221

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA

COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

LEAVING

ERIKA MARU, Capt. G. NAKAO, FOOCHOW, Via SWATOW, SUNDAY, 21st, July, at 8 a.m.

MASAN MARU, Capt. I. SAKURAI, TAMSUI, Via SWATOW, SUNDAY, 21st, July, at 10 a.m.

FUKUSHU MARU, Capt. T. ITO, ANPING, Via SWATOW, WEDNESDAY, 24th, July, at 8 a.m.

FRITHOF, Capt. ANDERSON, FOOCHOW, Via SWATOW, WEDNESDAY, 24th, July, at 10 a.m.

* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Ample, Unrivaled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

257

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.O. AND TACOMA

VIA

HOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS

Tons

Captains

To Sail

SHAWMUT

8000

E. V. Roberts

About Aug. 15

TRENTON

8000

T. W. Garlick

About Sept. 10

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

* The Twin-screw S.S. Shawmut and Trenton are fitted with very superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, Apply to

Dodwell & Co., Limited,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. GENERAL AGENTS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

PERSIA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by SATURDAY, 20th July, 1907, at Noon, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Cargo undelivered by WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, 1907, will be subject to rent.

Brokers, chafed, or damaged goods will be examined at the above Co.'s Godown on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1907, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

8, SILVERSTONE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1907. 1166

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship Kulsang

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1907. 1166

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

DIETEN, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Limited, LAURENCE, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July, at 4 p.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of July, will be subject to rent.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of July, 1907, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1907. 1168

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship Nippon, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th July, 1907, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th July, 1907, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by SANDER, WIEBER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1907. 1172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER SUND.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained, as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 Hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 18, 1907. 1171

THE

HONGKONG

DOCKS.

A Record of the Founding and Development of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.

Reprinted from the "China Mail."

Price 1s. 6d. net. 1171

To be had at the "China Mail" Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

LIFE IN A HAREM.

At the present moment, when so much attention is being paid to the question of equal rights for men and women, a passing glimpse into the harem of his Serene Majesty Abdul-Hamid exposes a condition of things hard to believe, and still harder to accept.

Curiously enough, however, it is not the Sultan who is the most powerful and most dreaded autocrat in his own harem, but the Sultan's mother, known by the name of "Valide." It is the Sultan's mother who not only regulates every incident of the harem, but possesses the right of life and death over the women in it, and there are almost no known instances in which a Sultan has dared to save a favourite from a punishment ordered by "the Crown of veiled Heads," as the Valide is called in the harem.

And next to the Sultan's mother comes, not the Sultan's favourite wife, as might be imagined, but the Haseki-ost, or Grand Mistress of Finances. The Sultan's chief wife, or, more correctly speaking, mistress, ranks only third in the order of the harem, and seems to possess, moreover, no real power whatsoever. I use the word mistress because the Sultan, which will probably come as a surprise to the majority of English readers, is not allowed to marry. This extraordinary prohibition dates from the time when a Sultan, going upon some holy war, and taking his legitimate wife with him, found her suddenly seized by the enemy and led into captivity. Now, the Sultan, being considered the Almighty's descendant and representative on earth, his wife was, of course, sacred and could not become the property of any lesser creature. Her seizure, therefore, created something like a panic in Royal circles. A council was called, and it was decided that henceforward, to avoid repetitions of a similar abomination, no Sultan should ever marry.

The members of the harem are still young slaves bought in Circassia, Georgia, Armenia, and other places, and practically educated in the harem itself on the chance that the Sultan may one day notice them. It appears also that civilisation has not made great strides in the management of the Royal Harem, and that corporal punishments are still frequent, eunuchs, called "beating eunuchs," still being kept for refractory persons. Poisoned coffee is also not entirely out of fashion, while, grimmer still, the terrible sack flung into the Bosphorus even now does its sinister work. It is piteous to learn that, notwithstanding all this, many parents willingly sell children to supply the enormous colony which constitutes the harem.

But life for a Turkish potatote is at best a troubled circumstance. The fear of assassination is so great that the Sultan, it seems, has not for years slept two nights running in the same chamber. The only person aware each night of the room selected is his mother, who secretly gets it ready. Two female slaves also lie, like faithful dogs, extended across the doorway, ready to spring up at the slightest noise or the faintest call from the Sovereign. But for fear of treachery even these are changed every night, and never until the last moment know to what part of the Palace they are to be sent. The ordinary amusements of the harem are trivial enough, but it is pleasant to learn that some of the women have the deeper joy of motherhood, and that there are children to take care of and watch over. So many pet animals are kept also, that the Royal Harem has been called a veritable menagerie.—P. T. O.

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table d'Hôte at Separate Tables.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VICTORIA, Hongkong.

For terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

121

THE BEST BILLIARD TABLES

IN THE COLONY ARE AT

THE KOWLOON HOTEL,

OABLE ADDRESS: CHEIF

KOWLOON.

A High-class Tourist's Hotel under American Management. First-class

and Beautiful Garden.

MONSIEUR CHATELAIN.

J. W. OSBORNE,

Proprietor and Manager.

123

VICTORIA HOTEL,

TELEGRAMS, VICTORIA, SHAMEN.

SHAMEN, CANTON.

On the British Consulate.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

MAOAO HOTEL.

TELEGRAMS, YAMEN, MAOAO.

MAOAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of Peking Grand.

BOTH Hotels Electrically Lighted and under Experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

W. T. FARRER, Proprietor.

Capt. T. AUSTIN, Manager.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, July 11th, 1907.

At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Barbecuer Meat.

Beef shloin & prime cut—Mel Long Pa ... lb 29

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yak 50

" Roast—Shio 20

" Breast—Naga Lam 15

" Soup—Tong Yak 15

" Steak—Ngau Yak Pa 20

" Outom Ngau Lak Shioin 30

" Saungas—Ngau Chong 26

" Ballock's Drain—Slow ... per set 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 55

" " corned—Ham Ngau Lak 55

" Head—Ngau Tau 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Lump, Salt—Ngau Kln 20

" Feet—Ngau Kerk each 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mel 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" alves' Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-kak, set \$1.60

" Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat 24

" Leg—Young Pal 24

" Shoulder—Young Shau 20

" Pigs' Chitlings—Chi chong 24

" Brains—Chi Kow ... per set ... 12

" Feet—Chi Kerk 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 12

" Head—Chi Tau 12

" Heart—Chi Sum each 9

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 8

" Liver—Chi Con 12

" Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwat 21

" Corned—Ham Chu Yak 22

" Leg—Chu Pal 22

" Fat or Land—Chu Yau 16

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kerk set 60

" Heart—Young Sum each 8

" Kidneys—Young Kln 10

" Liver—Young Con 12

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 16

" Suet, Best—Sang Ngau Yau 24

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 24

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yak 20

" Saungas—Ngau Chai Chong 20

Poultry.

Chicken—Kal Chai lb 30

" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30

JAPANESE NEXT EXHIBITION.

A Site selected.
A Tokyo message says that it has been decided that the coming great Japanese Exhibition shall be held on the Aoyama Ground, an aquaria, however, being constructed at Omori. The authorities will send abroad several experts next year for the purpose of inviting foreign exhibitors. It is said that over thirty nations have already agreed to take part in the Exhibition.

THE DOOM IMPENDING.

Korea's Unhappy Monarch.
It is reported in a Seoul telegram which is stated to have been received in official circles at Tokyo that it has now been incontrovertibly established that the Emperor of Korea secretly despatched delegates to the Hague Conference, his object being to "throw himself" from Japanese protection. Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa have had several consultations concerning the matter, and it is stated that they have resolved to take a decided step. The Resident-General considering that it is not possible to overlook the incident in view of the constant attempts of the Korean Emperor to break the Japan-Korea Agreement and injure the prestige of the Japanese Empire.

IN A CONVENT SCHOOL.

REVEREND MOTHER MARY OF MANDALAY TELLS HOW DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURE THE CHILDREN UNDER HER CHARGE.
"WE ALWAYS HAVE THEM ON HAND IN CASE OF NEED."

THE fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a medicine par excellence for children is now recognized by parents of almost every nationality under the sun, and the famous Pills are always to be found occupying an honored position as "The Family Medicine" not only in private homes, but also in many of our Public Institutions in every part of the world.
The St. Joseph's Convent School of Mandalay, Burma, is an institution of the highest order for girls and small boys. It is a house for many children and presents indeed the lot of the little ones entrusted to the love and protection of the good sisters within its walls. "We would not our duty to look after the health of the children," said the Reverend Mother Superior of St. Joseph's, when interviewed and long ago, "and, as she added, "one of the medicines we find most useful among our girls and boys is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Requested to state more precisely her reasons for entertaining so high an opinion of these Pills, the Reverend Mother said as follows:—"We find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills especially beneficial for the weak children, she explained. "I found the children with poor appetite, who are growing too fast, or who get run down after their studies. For example, take the case of one young girl. In her case the Pills worked wonders. She was one of those girls without much life or nerve; she was always pale, listless, and discontented. She was Anemic; her appetite was bad, she suffered from headaches once or twice a week. I gave this girl Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and shortly she began to show marked signs of improvement. After about four bottles she was restored to health. This happened last year. Now she is one of our pupil teachers; she is strong and healthy, never complains of headaches, and performs her teaching duties with cheerfulness and in a way which gives perfect satisfaction to all concerned."

"Speaking generally," said the Reverend Mother in conclusion, "I am of opinion that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a most excellent tonic medicine, and especially suitable for children. We have been using them fairly regularly for the past two or three years, and always have them on hand in case of need. I know also that when our Sisters come out from Europe to carry on the work of the Order here they bring a supply of these Pills with them for their own use. It gives me pleasure to be able thus to record my high opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for publication for the information of others."

Not for children only but for men and women, young and old, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are suitable and beneficial. They are the most perfect blood medicine yet discovered, and it is because of their unique action—Tonic which purifying on the blood that they cure. The testimonials of thousands of grateful cured sufferers prove them to be the remedy for all disorders arising from a weak, unhealthy state of the blood, such as Anemia, Debility, Headaches, Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Rheumatism, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, the after-effects of Fever, Dysentery and Chills, and (especially) the ailments which trouble ladies between youth and middle life. These Pills can be had at most shops where medicines are sold, and also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanaugh Bridge, Singapore, who send 6 bottles for \$5, or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
Cavanaugh Bridge, Singapore
Who send 6 bottles for \$5, or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, July 19, 1907.
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